427 the combined land of five leading farm operators of 693
434 rai, averaging 139 rai per operator and ranging from 83
454 to 235 rai. It must be remembered that our operational
621 definition of occupations was based on the main source of
463 income and that many of the villagers had more than one
426 source of income. Investors as an occupational class in Bangchan should not be pictured as large landlords and large money lenders, possessing financial influences over their tenants and debtors. Rather, they were humble fellow villagers whose incomes were mainly derived from rents of small parcels of land or interest on small loans. To cite an extreme case, one aged woman was classified as an investor. She had only 17 rai which she rented out to her own son. She was living alone in an old shack and was too old to do any kind of work. She received as rent about a hundred tang of paddy a year which is equivalent to an annual income of only 800 baht. Thus she was considered one among the poor in the village.

178 There were three families whose occupations were
463 classified as professional in 1949. The number was reduced
621 to one in 1953. The head of this family was a Chinese car-
322 penter who derived his income primarily from boat building. Again, it must be pointed out that reduction of the number of families primarily engaged in professional services does not mean that professional services had been declining.
[305] On the contrary, they had been increasing. There were three barbers in 1953 as against only one in 1949. More traditional